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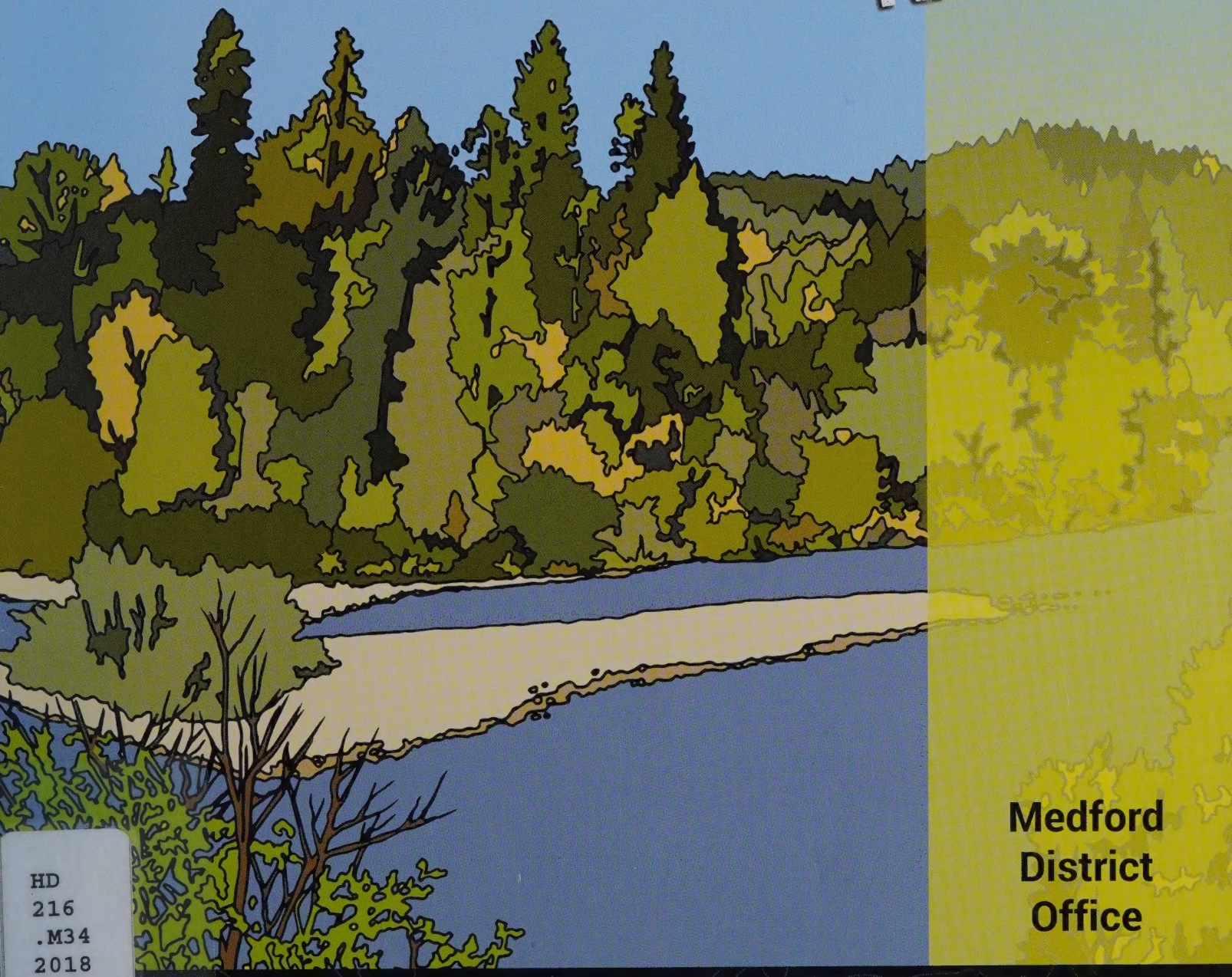
and Management

McGregor Park

Activity Book

JUNIOR RANGER



Medford District Office

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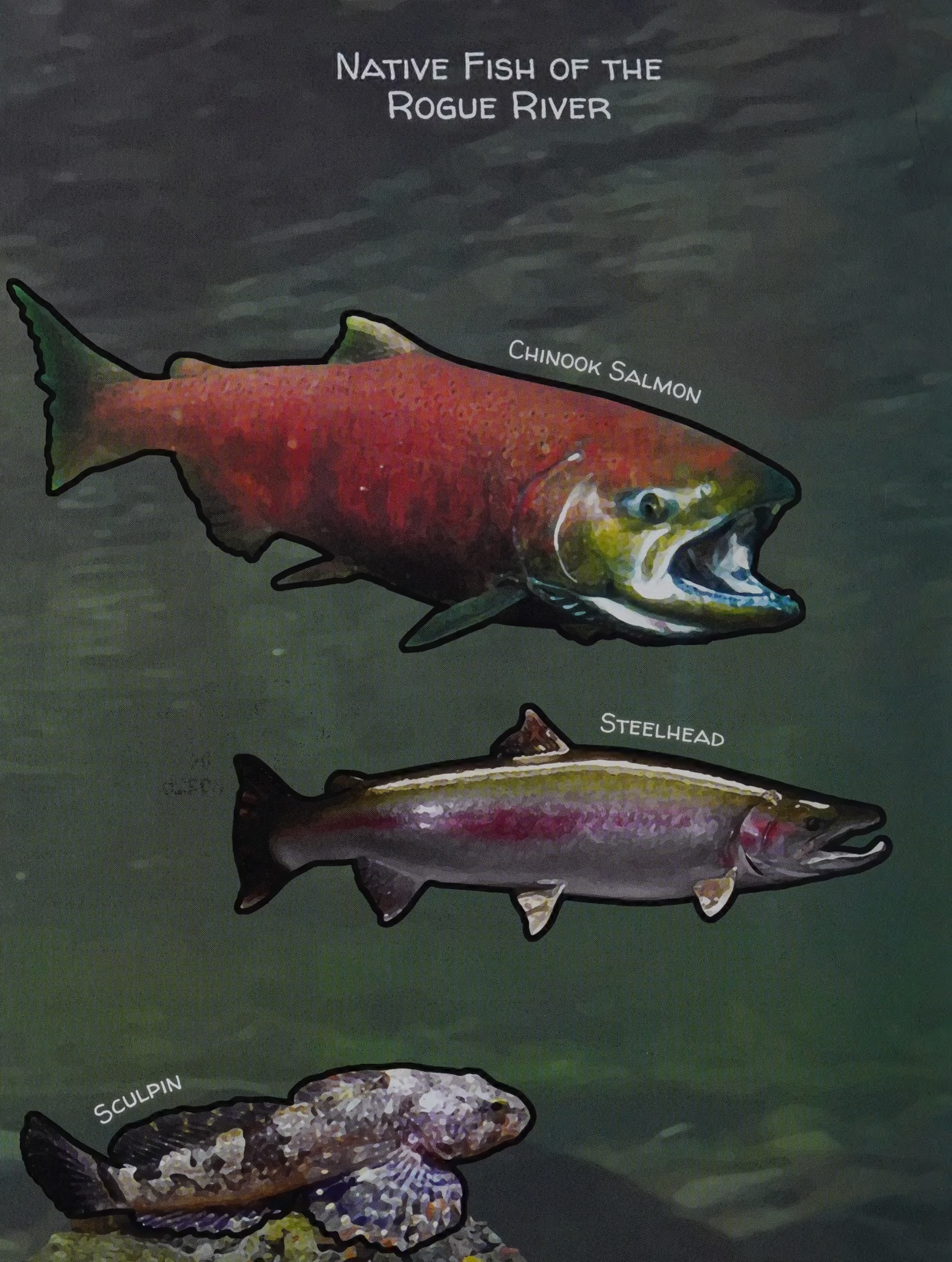
2018

Native Fish of the Rogue River



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What's Inside?

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US Army Corps of Engineers ®
Portland District

Explore McGregor Park of BLM's Medford District

McGregor Park is a lush riparian park on the banks of the upper Rogue River. The area offers something for everyone, including a fully accessible fishing platform, trails, a playground, wildlife viewing, picnic tables, an interpretive boardwalk, and many interesting places to explore.

If you visit during the summer months, make sure to check out the McGregor Park Visitor Center. Here, you can learn about the natural and cultural history of the area. Numerous interactive displays highlight information about salmon, stream ecology, wildlife, botany, ethnobotany, fire ecology, and more. Exhibits offer visitors of all ages an engaging way to learn about the area.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages the visitor center in partnership with the Army Corps of Engineers—working together to protect our public lands for present and future generations.

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg 50, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver CO 80225

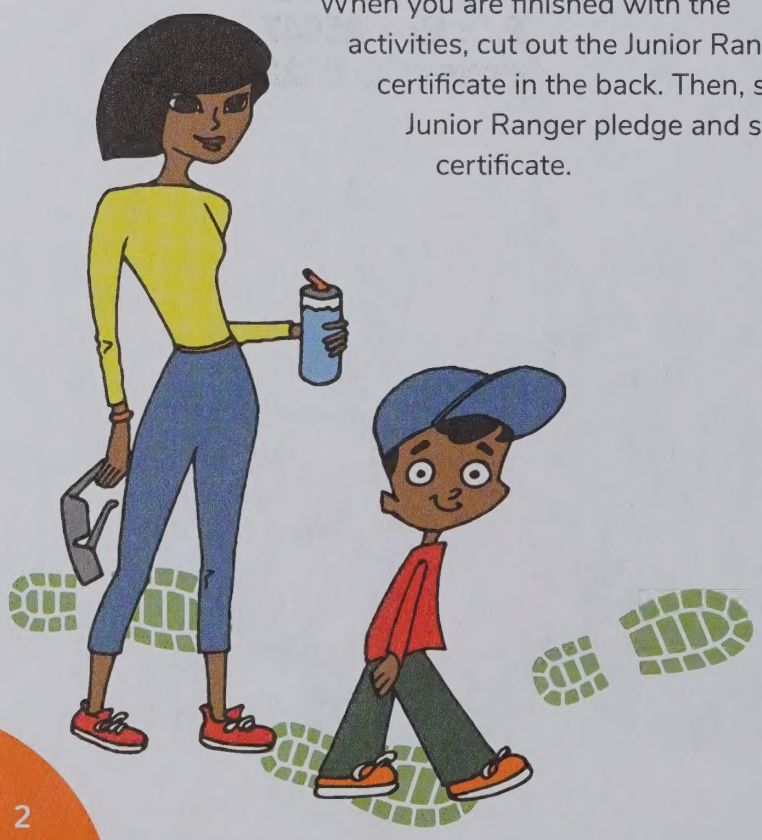
Public Lands Belong to You

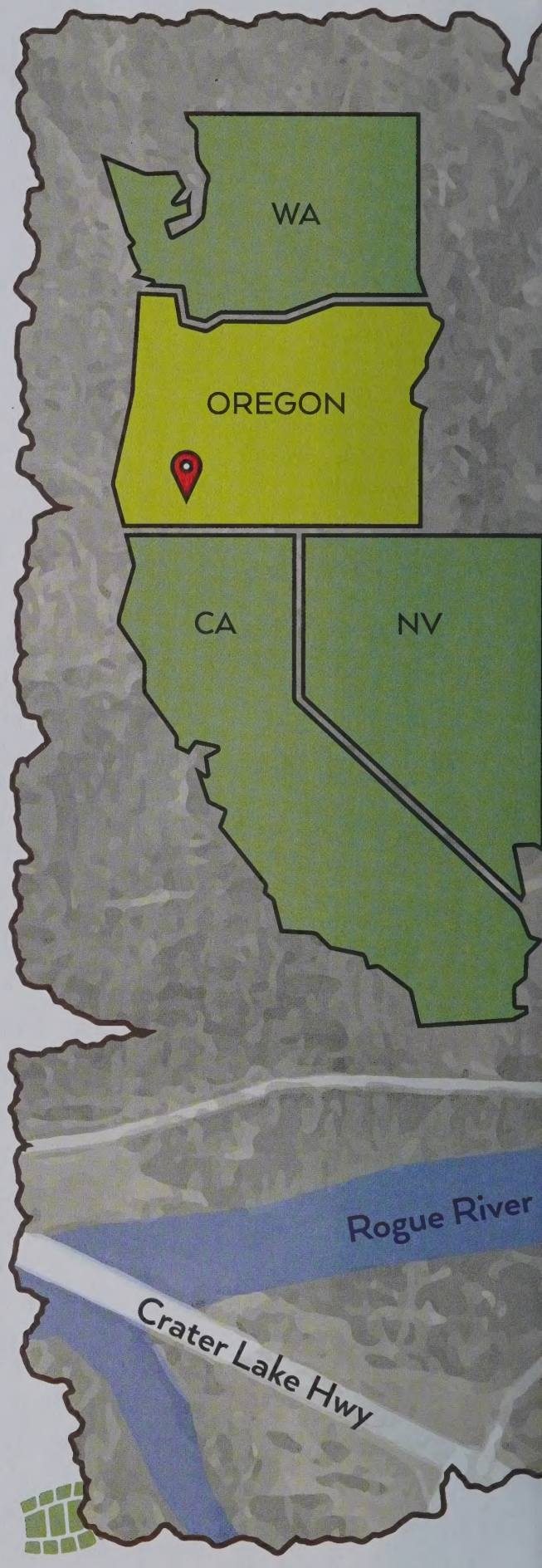
The BLM is a federal government agency that takes care of more than 245 million acres of public lands. These lands belong to all Americans, including you. Most are in the Western United States. The BLM also manages a number of smaller sites in the Eastern United States.

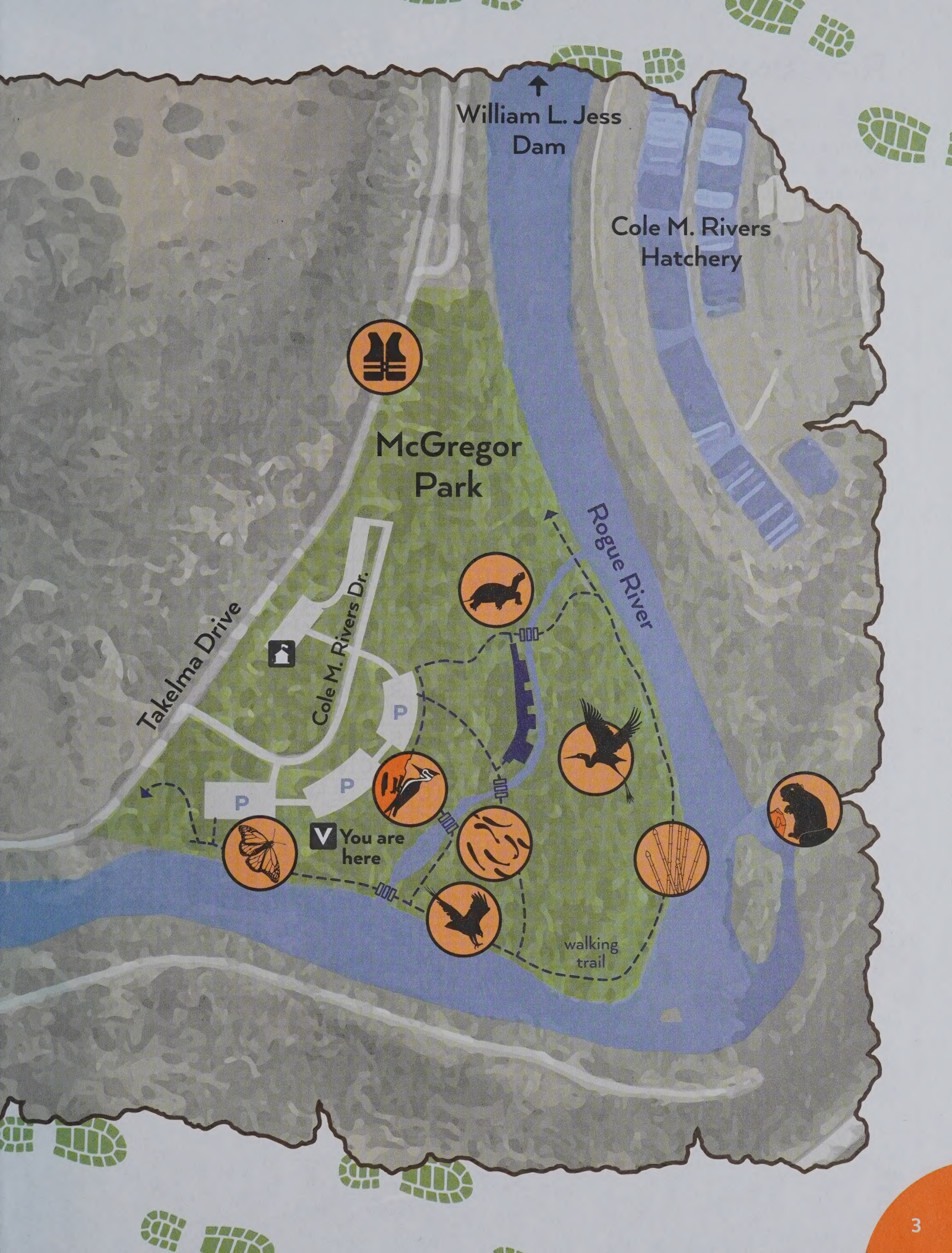
The BLM manages public lands for many uses. These lands provide natural resources, such as coal, oil, and natural gas. They provide habitat for wildlife, food for grazing animals, and timber for people. The lands contain evidence of the past, such as dinosaur bones and plant fossils. Archaeological sites on public lands help us learn about people who lived in North America long ago. Today, people like you and me enjoy exploring the big open spaces on the lands.

The BLM Junior Ranger Program introduces young adventurers like you to the lands and resources managed by the BLM. This book describes some of the amazing animals and plants that live at McGregor Park. As you work through the activities, reference the map to see where they live. Have fun exploring and learning about this special area.

When you are finished with the activities, cut out the Junior Ranger certificate in the back. Then, say the Junior Ranger pledge and sign the certificate.






William L. Jess Dam
Cole M. Rivers Hatchery
McGregor Park
Rogue River
Takelma Drive
Cole M. Rivers Dr.
P
P
P
You are here
walking trail

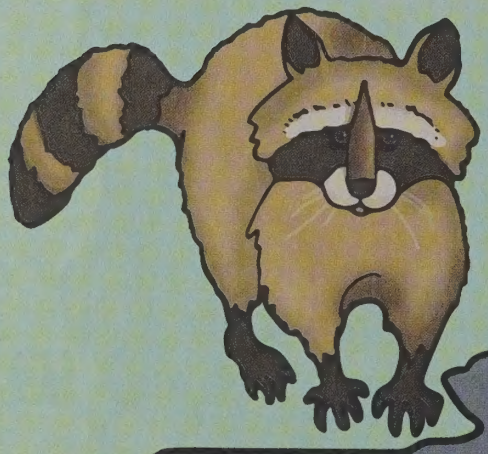
Riparian Wonderland

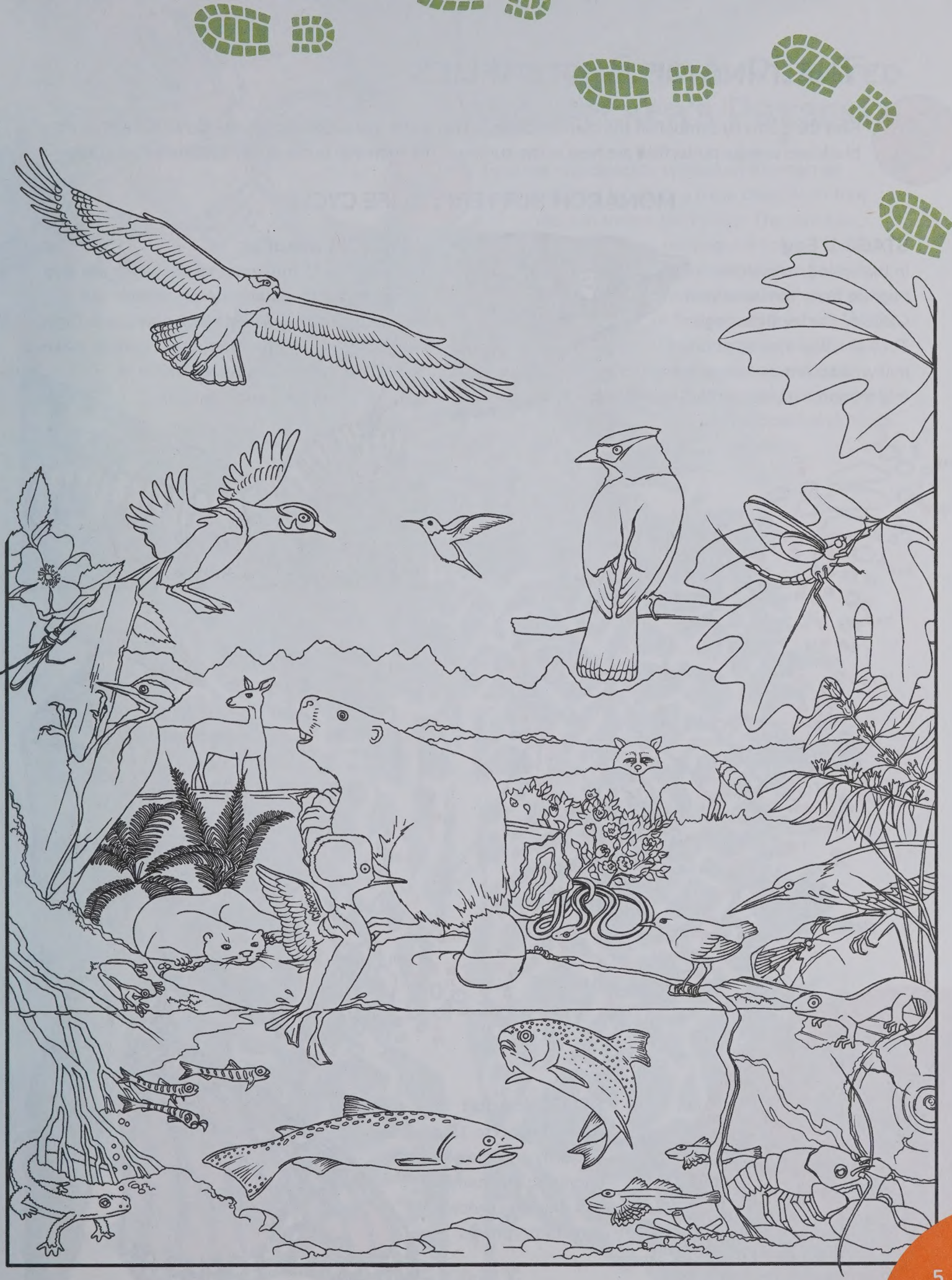
Look at the map of McGregor Park on page 3. McGregor Park is a lush **riparian habitat** because it sits on the bank of a river. **Riparian** means situated or dwelling on the bank of a river or other body of water. A **habitat** is an area where different species live and can find food, shelter, protection, and mates. The Rogue River and the stream that goes through McGregor Park provide an ideal habitat for a number of animals and plants. Animals and plants like riparian areas because they are shadier, cooler, and wetter than other areas. A variety of mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, and insects call McGregor Park home.

Directions: Many of the plants, animals, and insects at McGregor Park appear in the list below and the picture to the right. Have fun searching for the words and coloring the picture.

K	M	Y	S	R	P	P	R	Y	E	Y	R	R	O	W
K	T	L	I	E	I	A	I	R	L	L	E	O	S	B
L	B	F	G	D	L	F	V	F	K	F	S	U	P	L
M	M	E	N	N	E	C	E	N	C	Y	N	G	R	Q
F	K	N	A	A	A	E	R	O	U	A	A	H	E	K
C	L	O	L	M	T	D	O	M	S	M	G	S	Y	E
Y	A	T	C	A	E	A	T	L	Y	K	R	K	H	V
Z	A	S	R	L	D	R	T	A	E	S	E	I	G	N
D	J	T	A	A	W	W	E	S	N	C	M	N	Q	P
R	O	N	Y	S	O	A	R	N	O	U	D	N	S	Y
I	Z	A	F	T	O	X	Y	I	H	L	E	E	M	K
B	W	I	I	N	D	W	M	O	V	P	D	D	X	U
G	O	G	S	A	P	I	D	E	N	I	O	N	B	S
N	T	N	H	I	E	N	M	T	F	N	O	E	C	Y
I	R	O	S	G	C	G	L	F	Q	T	H	W	E	Q
M	E	O	R	C	K	R	E	V	A	E	B	T	A	G
M	E	C	C	I	E	Y	L	F	S	I	D	D	A	C
U	F	C	O	F	R	S	W	O	R	D	F	E	R	N
H	R	A	B	I	G	L	E	A	F	M	A	P	L	E
S	O	R	V	C	G	R	E	E	N	H	E	R	O	N
A	G	E	K	A	N	S	R	E	T	R	A	G	Z	N
N	K	B	D	P	E	S	O	R	D	L	I	W	X	C
N	A	M	E	R	I	C	A	N	D	I	P	P	E	R
A	T	U	O	R	T	D	A	E	H	L	E	E	T	S
R	E	E	D	D	E	L	I	A	T	K	C	A	L	B

American Dipper
Anna's Hummingbird
Beaver
Bigleaf Maple
Black-Tailed Deer
Caddisfly
Cedar Waxwing
Garter Snake
Giant Stonefly
Green Heron
Honeysuckle
Hooded Merganser
Mayfly
Osprey
Pacific Giant Salamander
Pileated Woodpecker
Raccoon
River Otter
Rough-Skinned Newt
Salmon Fry
Sculpin
Signal Crayfish
Steelhead Trout
Sword Fern
Tree Frog
Wild Rose





The King of Butterflies

Find the butterfly symbol on the map on page 3. This is the monarch butterfly garden! These distinct black and orange butterflies are here in the summer. The monarch butterfly life cycle has four stages.

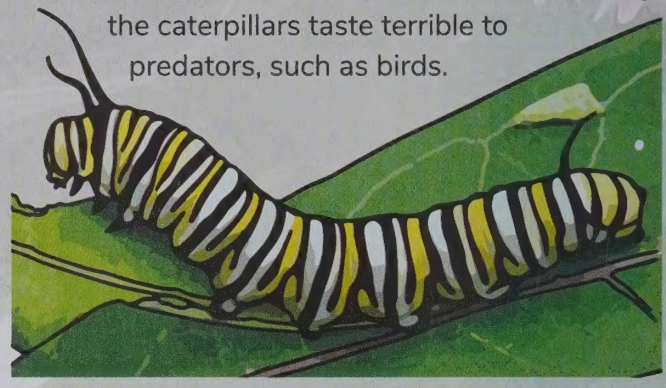
MONARCH BUTTERFLY LIFE CYCLE

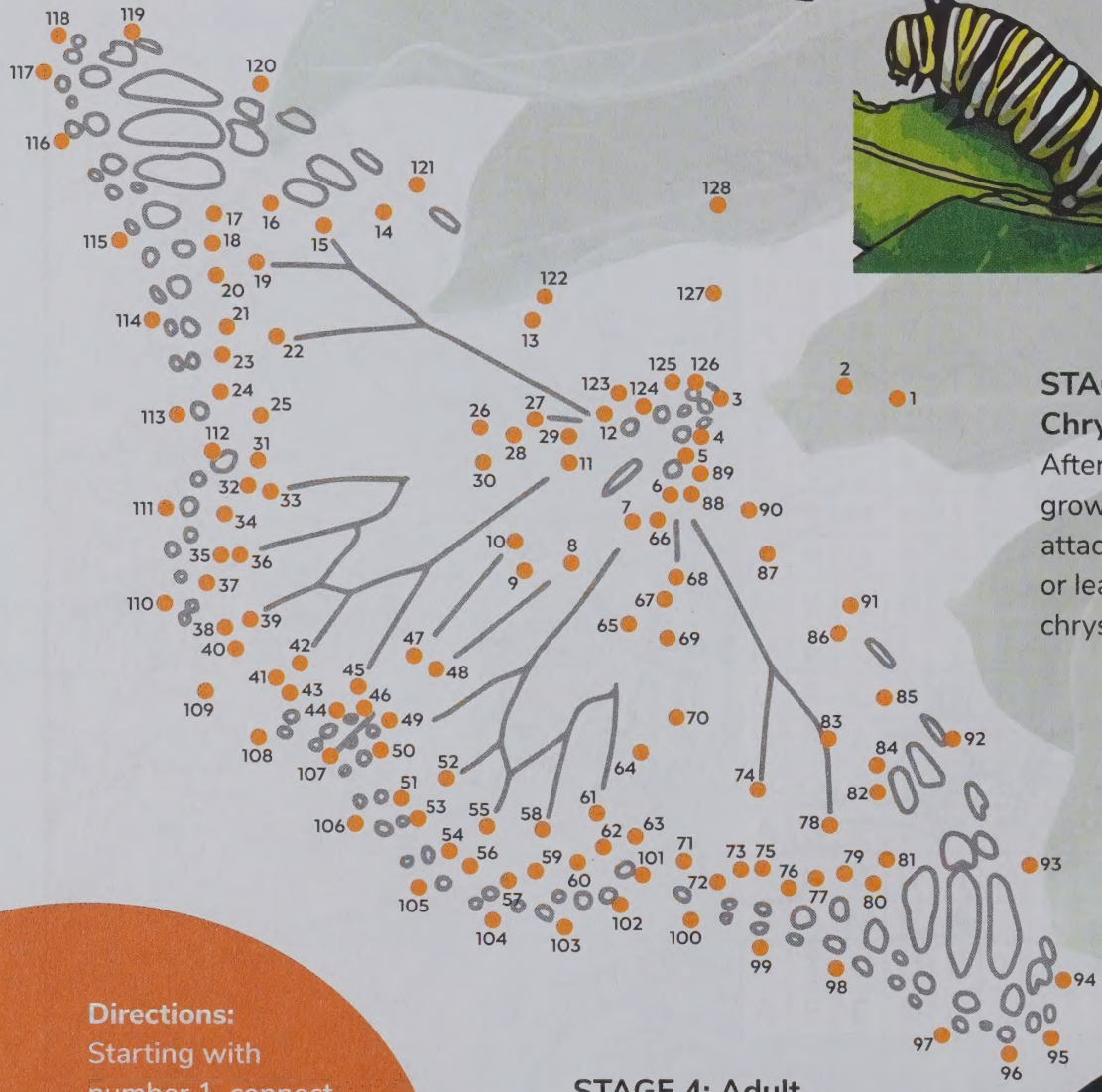
STAGE 1: Egg

In the spring, monarchs migrate here from southern California to lay their eggs. They only lay their eggs on milkweed plants, which are planted in this monarch garden at McGregor Park.

STAGE 2: Caterpillar

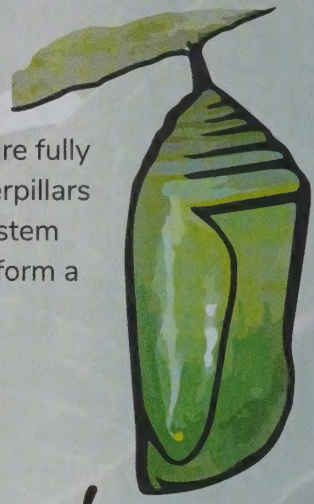
The eggs hatch into caterpillars, which are also called larvae. Monarch caterpillars only eat milkweed. The milkweed has a poisonous toxin, which is stored in the caterpillars' bodies, making the caterpillars taste terrible to predators, such as birds.





STAGE 3: Chrysalis

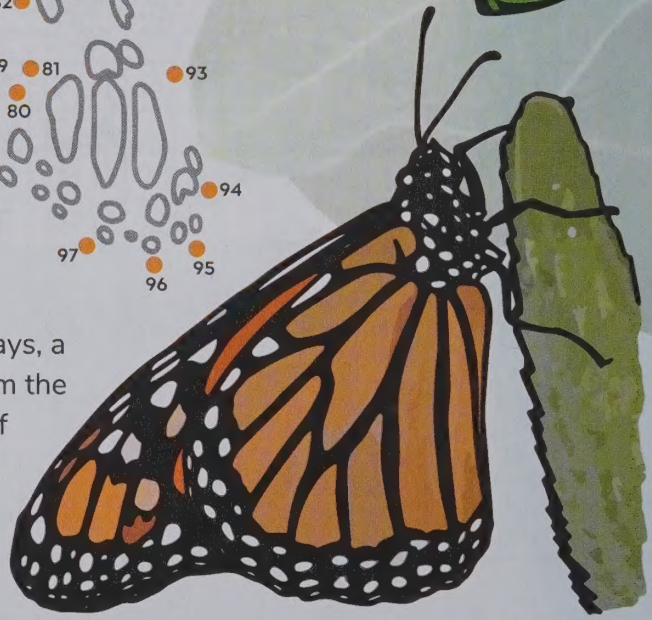
After they are fully grown, caterpillars attach to a stem or leaf and form a chrysalis.



Directions: Starting with number 1, connect the dots to see how a beautiful monarch butterfly looks after emerging from its chrysalis.

STAGE 4: Adult

After about 8 to 15 days, a butterfly emerges from the chrysalis. The name of this amazing process is metamorphosis.



Proof of the Pileated Woodpecker's Presence

Find the woodpecker symbol on the map on page 3. At this location, a large Douglas fir tree sits just before the bridge. The tree has numerous rectangular holes. Pileated woodpeckers made these holes by removing small pieces of bark to find insects for food. With a red head, black body, and similar size as an adult crow, this is the largest woodpecker in North America.

Directions: Help the pileated woodpecker find a meal of insects in the Douglas fir.

START

Study the Salmonid's Journey

Find the fry symbol on the map on page 3. Many young fish, including salmon and steelhead, use small streams like this one for protection. They are **anadromous** fish, which means they are born in freshwater, spend much of their life in salt water, and return to their home stream to lay eggs. These types of fish are called salmonids. Steelhead, coho, and **chinook** are common types of salmonids found in the Rogue River. As the fish grow larger, they move into the mainstream of the Rogue River. From there, they begin their migration to the **Pacific** Ocean. These fish are also a **keystone species**, meaning that many other species depend on them for survival. Without them, the ecosystem would not be as healthy.

SALMONID LIFE CYCLE

STAGE 1 AND 2: Eggs and Alevins

Beginning in freshwater, such as this stream, a female fish will lay her eggs in a gravel nest called a **redd** and the male will fertilize them. This is called **spawning**. In the **spring**, the eggs hatch and **alevins** emerge. These tiny fish still have their yolk sac attached, which provides them with nutrients. They stay close to the nest for a few months.

STAGE 3: Fry

When the alevins absorb the yolk sac and leave the **redd**, they are considered **fry**. Depending on the type of salmonid, the fry spend months to more than a year in freshwater. Because they are small and now swimming out in the open, fry are at risk from predators. They use logs, rocks, and shade for protection.

STAGE 4: Salmon and Steelhead at Sea

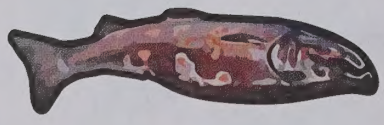
Fry eventually begin their migration from the Rogue River to the Pacific Ocean. This is when they begin **smolting**, which means they adapt to the changes salt water causes to their bodies and turn silver. They eat a lot at this stage in their life so they can grow bigger and stronger to survive the ocean conditions.

STAGE 5: Ocean Life

They spend 1 to 7 years in the ocean before journeying back to the streams where they were born. Salmonids can travel thousands of miles while in the ocean, and they eat smaller **fish**.

STAGE 6: Spawning Migration

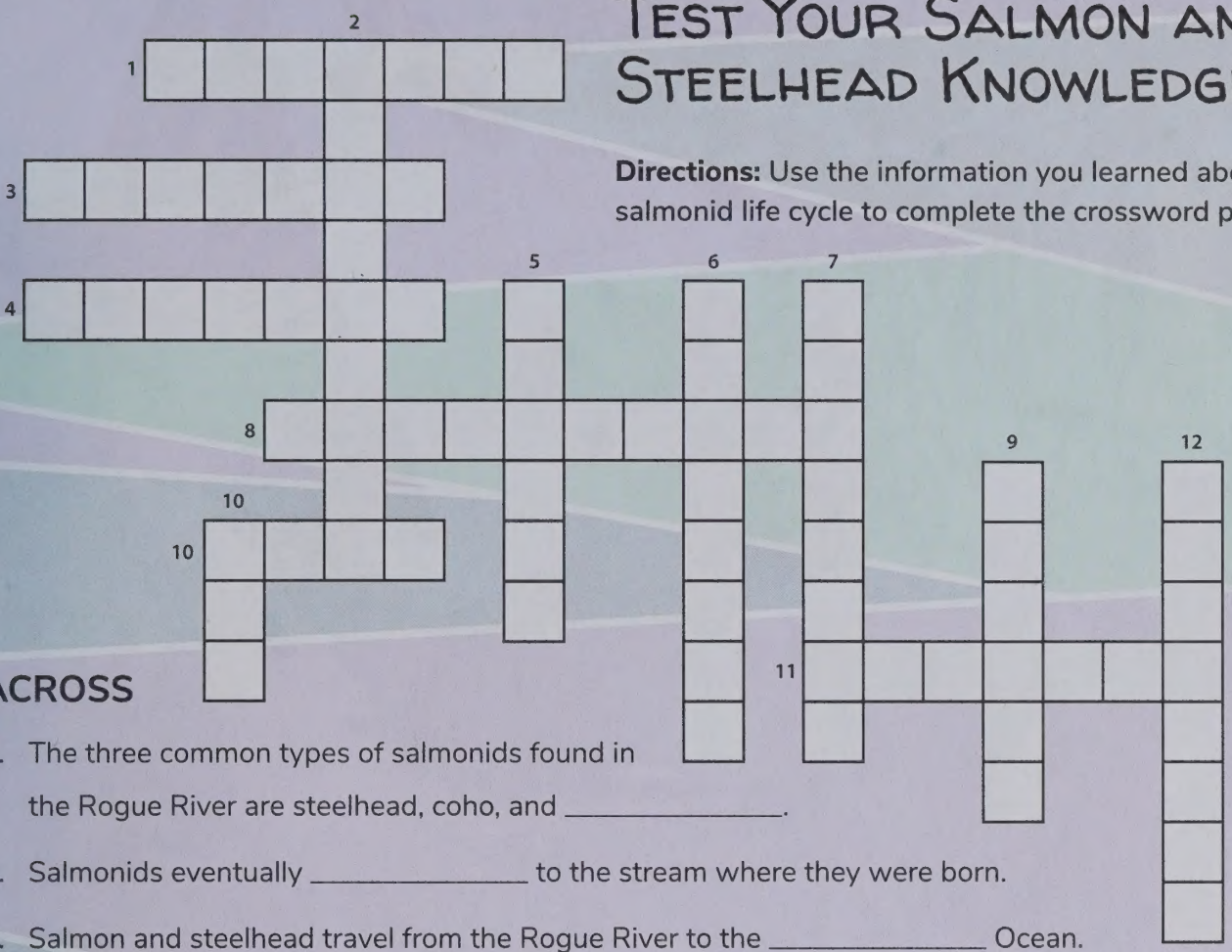
Salmon and steelhead eventually **migrate** to the stream where they were born so they can **spawn** (lay and fertilize more eggs). They use their excellent sense of smell to locate the stream where they were born. The journey is tough since they are now traveling **upstream**, against the current. During this stage, males develop hooked jaws.



STAGE 7 and 8: Spawning and Death

When they reach their original streams, females build a **redd** in the **gravel** for their eggs. Once fertilized, the females cover the eggs with gravel for protection. It is in the freshwater that they eventually die. Do not feel sad for the salmonids! Their bodies supply the entire ecosystem with **nutrients**—even the trees! This is why they are called a **keystone species**.

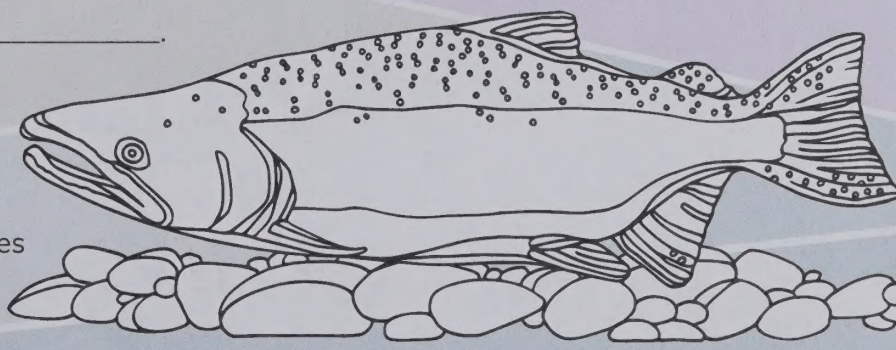
Test Your Salmon and Steelhead Knowledge



Directions: Use the information you learned about the salmonid life cycle to complete the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

1. The three common types of salmonids found in the Rogue River are steelhead, coho, and _____.
3. Salmonids eventually _____ to the stream where they were born.
4. Salmon and steelhead travel from the Rogue River to the _____ Ocean.
8. When a fish is born in freshwater, travels to salt water, and returns to freshwater to fertilize eggs, it is an _____ fish.
10. When in the ocean, salmonids eat smaller _____.
11. Young salmonids that hatch are called _____.



DOWN

2. When salmon and steelhead die, their bodies supply the river with _____.
5. Salmonid eggs hatch during this season: _____.
6. When salmon and steelhead adapt to living in salt water and turn silver, this is called _____.
7. When they travel against the current in a river, they are traveling _____.
9. Salmon and steelhead build their nests on the bottom of streams in _____.
10. _____ use logs, rocks, and shade for protection.
12. Because many other species depend on salmonids for survival, they are a _____ species.

Aerial Fish Hunters

Find the osprey symbol on the map on page 3. From this fishing platform along the Rogue River, visitors are likely to see an osprey dive for fish in the river. Other common names for osprey are fish hawk or sea hawk. Osprey are a type of raptor, such as hawks, falcons, and owls. Raptors are magnificent hunters due to their sharp beaks, fast speeds, and keen eyesight. Osprey live close to bodies of water and eat fish. They have special barbed pads on the bottoms of their feet that help them grasp slippery fish. They can fly up to 80 miles per hour and can see their prey under water from the air.

Directions: Determine if the osprey has enough time to catch the fish it sees 300 feet away. The fish will be hidden underneath a rock in 5 seconds. How fast must the raptor fly to catch the fish before it hides? Use the equation and information provided.

GIVEN INFORMATION:
Distance = 300 ft
Time = 5 seconds

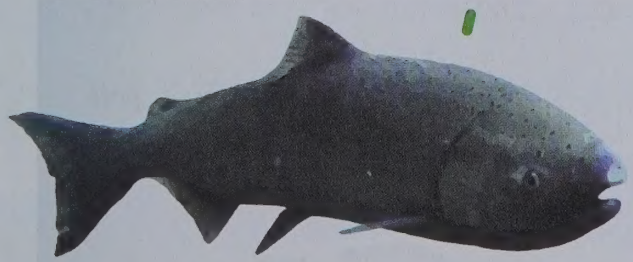
EQUATION:
Speed = distance ÷ time

SOLVE FOR SPEED.
Speed = 300 ft ÷ 5 seconds

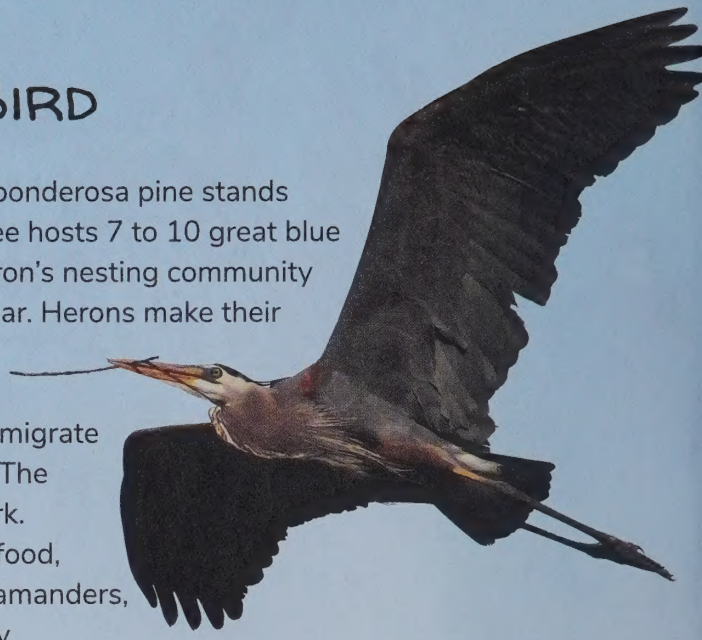
The raptor must fly at least ___ ft/second to catch the fish before it swims under the rock.

Is the raptor capable of flying this speed? ____

Hint: Osprey fly up to 80 miles per hour. This is the same as 117 feet per second.



A Big, Blue, Beautiful Bird



Find the heron symbol on the map on page 3. A large ponderosa pine stands through an opening in the canopy. Each **spring**, this tree hosts 7 to 10 great blue heron families in **nests** near the top. The great blue heron's nesting community is a **rookery**. Herons return to the same rookery year after year. Herons make their nests from nearby materials, such as sticks, leaves, pine needles, and moss. These magnificent birds average 4 feet tall and have a **wingspan** about 6 feet long. From here, they migrate **south** in late summer, mostly to Central and South America. The birds return each spring to raise their young in McGregor Park. Usually wading in shallow water with their long legs to find food, herons eat insects and small animals, such as fish, **frogs**, salamanders, and dragonflies. Their long sharp **beaks** help them catch prey.

Directions: Now that you have learned a little bit about the great blue heron, unscramble the words next to the descriptions.

1. O O R R E K Y
   _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
   A great blue heron nesting community

2. G I P S R N
   _ _ _ _ _ _
   The season heron eggs hatch

3. S U H T O
   _ _ _ _ _
   In the late summer, herons fly this direction

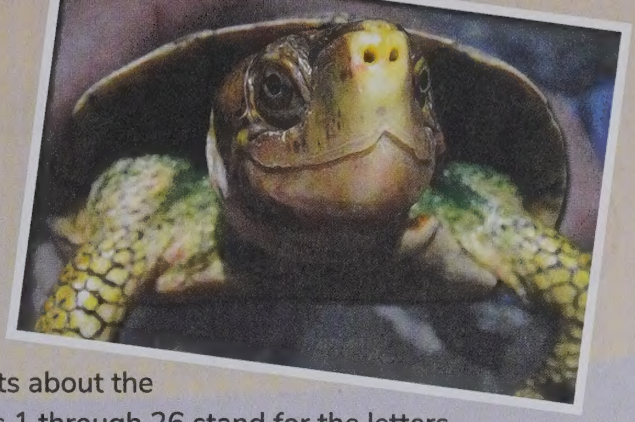
4. R F G O
   _ _ _ _
   An amphibian that is part of the heron's diet

5. K B E A S
   _ _ _ _ _
   Long and sharp, herons use these to catch prey

6. W N I G P N A S
   _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
   This is about 6 feet long

7. N S T E
   _ _ _ _
   Made out of sticks, leaves, and other material

A Really Old Reptile Native to Oregon



Find the turtle symbol on the map on page 3. This section of the stream is an ideal home for western pond turtles.

Directions: Decode the message below to learn interesting facts about the western pond turtle. Here is how the code works. The numbers 1 through 26 stand for the letters of the alphabet. For example, 1 = A, 2 = B, 3 = C, etc. Fill in the correct letters, and decode the fun facts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

Western pond turtles are native to __ __ __ __ __ __. They live in lakes, ponds, __ __ __ __ __ __ __, and
15, 18, 5, 7, 15, 14 19, 20, 18, 5, 1, 13, 19

rivers. They prefer __ __ __ __ - __ __ __ __ __ __ water with plenty of places to bask in the sunlight.
19, 12, 15, 23 - 13, 15, 22, 9, 14, 7

When turtles do not have enough space on logs or rocks to bask, they will __ __ __ __ __ on top of each
19, 20, 1, 3, 11

other to __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __. This location has floating and leaning __ __ __ __, abundant
19, 20, 1, 25 23, 1, 18, 13 12, 15, 7, 19

__ __ __ __ __ __, and exposed __ __ __ __ __. In addition to warming in the sun, this location is ideal for
16, 12, 1, 14, 20, 19 2, 1, 14, 11, 19

western pond turtles to build __ __ __ __ __ and look for food. Western pond turtles have many
14, 5, 19, 20, 19

__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __, including __ __ __ __ __ __ __, __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __, and river otters.
16, 18, 5, 4, 1, 20, 15, 18, 19 3, 15, 25, 15, 20, 5, 19, 18, 1, 3, 3, 15, 15, 14, 19

For __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __, turtles pull their head and legs into their __ __ __ __ __. A turtle can stay
16, 18, 15, 20, 5, 3, 20, 9, 15, 14 19, 8, 5, 12, 12

tucked inside its shell for a __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __—until the animal that wants to eat it goes away.
12, 15, 14, 7 20, 9, 13, 5

__ __ __ __ western pond turtles are only as big as a __ __ __ __ __ __ __. Turtles can live up to
2, 1, 2, 25 17, 21, 1, 18, 20, 5, 18

__ __ __ __ __ years. They are the world's oldest living reptiles, dating back 215 __ __ __ __ __ __ __
6, 9, 6, 20, 25 13, 9, 12, 12, 9, 15, 14

years. If you see these turtles on the rocks, do not be

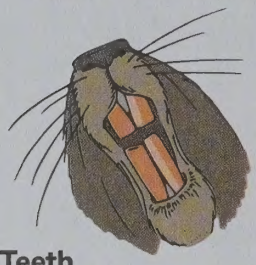
__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ if they __ __ __ __ in the water
19, 21, 18, 16, 18, 9, 19, 5, 4 4, 9, 22, 5

when they see you. They are very __ __ __.
19, 8, 25

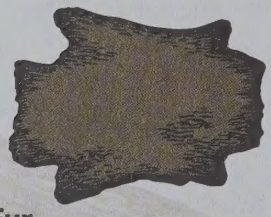
Impressive Skills of a Large Rodent

Find the beaver symbol on the map on page 3. Across the river and along the shoreline, you can sometimes see signs of beavers. Beavers build lodges for shelter and protection from predators. Beavers make lodges out of sticks, grass, moss, and mud. They enter and exit their lodges through underwater tunnels. Beavers live in colonies, which usually includes one mating pair and their offspring. In the hollow chamber of their lodge, beavers sleep, eat, and groom each other. The babies are also born in the lodge. When a beaver reaches about 2 years of age, they travel to another location to make their own lodge and start a family. Beavers are the only animal, other that humans, who can completely change their environment by cutting down trees, building dams, and creating ponds. Many animals depend on the habitat the beavers create (especially young salmon). Because they create so much habitat, beavers are known as a keystone species.

Directions: Many parts of the beaver's body serve a direct purpose for building a lodge and living in water. Draw a line to match the part of the beaver's body with its function.

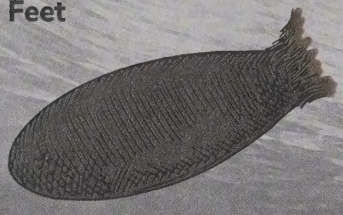


Teeth



Fur

Feet



Tail

Nostrils

This is broad and flat and serves as a rudder to help beavers steer while swimming. Beavers also use it to slap the water to warn other beavers of predators.

Beavers use these to cut down trees for dams. Beavers also use them to eat leaves, roots, and bark, which are a part of their diet.

Beavers can hold their breath and stay under water for 15 minutes! They are able to close this part of their body to keep water out.

Beavers produce an oil, which they spread over this part of their body. This helps keep water off their skin so they can stay warm.

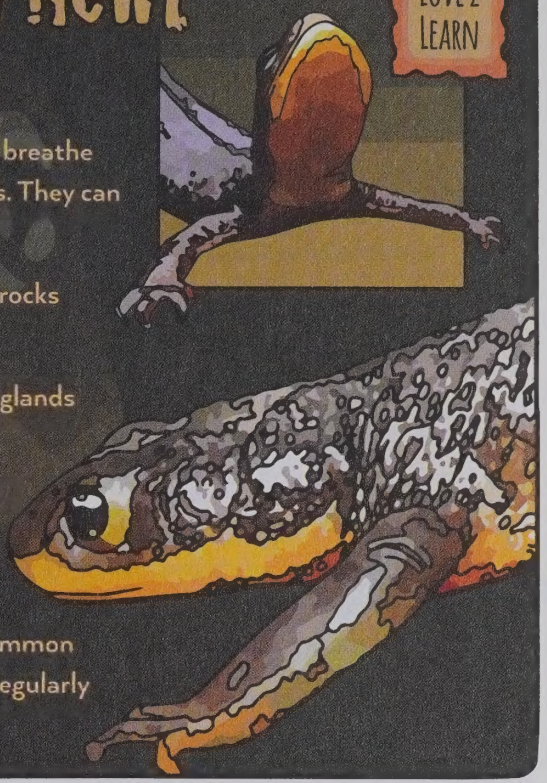
These are webbed and help propel the animal through the water.

Rough-Skinned Newt

LOVE 2 LEARN

A Very Toxic Amphibian

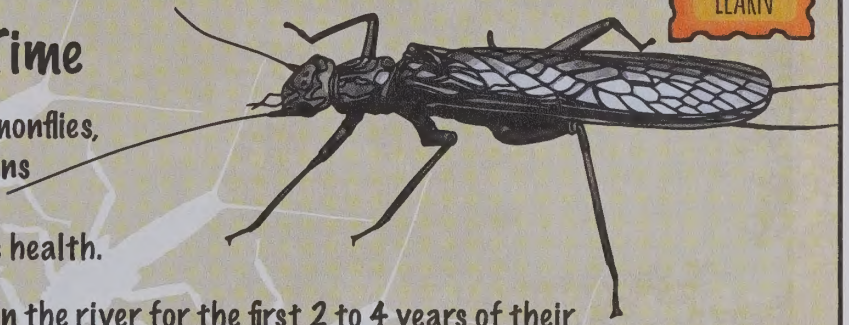
- As amphibians, rough-skinned newts begin their lives in water and breathe through gills. As adults, they live on land and breathe through lungs. They can also breathe through their damp skin!
- This animal has sticky, web-like feet, which help it cling to slippery rocks near water.
- The rough and grainy skin of this newt species is covered in poison glands for protection from predators.
- If threatened by predators, rough-skinned newts bend their heads and tails back to show off their orange bellies. This is how the newts warn predators that they are poisonous.
- Most predators die from trying to eat rough-skinned newts, but common garter snakes are immune (not harmed) by the newts' poison and regularly eat them.



GIANT STONEFLY

LOVE 2 LEARN

Transformation over Time



- Giant stoneflies, also known as salmonflies, are an indicator species, which means their presence and abundance in a habitat can tell us about a stream's health.
- Giant stonefly larvae live on rocks in the river for the first 2 to 4 years of their lives. They eat algae and need clean, cold water to survive.
- In the spring, the larvae crawl out of the water and right out of their skin! As winged adults, they fly away! These large insects can be up to 2 inches long and are quite clumsy flyers.

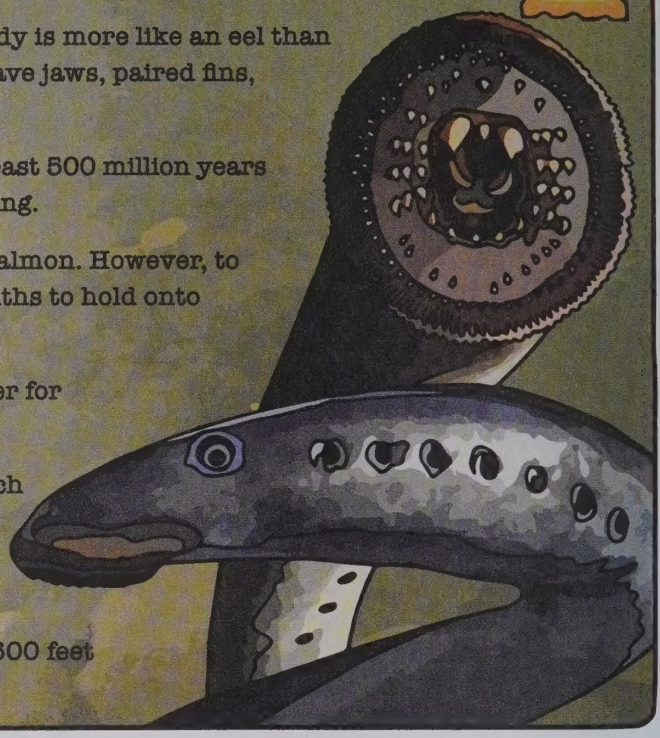
- Adults are only alive for 1 to 2 weeks to find a mate, lay eggs, and die. They don't even eat!
- Do not be afraid if one lands on you—they do not have mouths and therefore cannot bite.

Pacific Lamprey

From the Depths of Time

LOVE 2 LEARN

- The Pacific lamprey's body is more like an eel than a fish since it does not have jaws, paired fins, or bones.
- According to fossils, Pacific lampreys lived at least 500 million years ago, making them the oldest fish species still living.
- The lamprey life cycle is similar to that of the salmon. However, to move upstream, they use their sucker-like mouths to hold onto rocks to rest.
- Juveniles, called ammocoetes, live in freshwater for 2-7 years and are filter feeders.
- As adults, these fish feed off other animals, which means they are parasites. After attaching their mouths to other fish and marine mammals, lamprey suck the bodily fluids.
- Pacific lampreys have been found as deep at 2,600 feet under water.

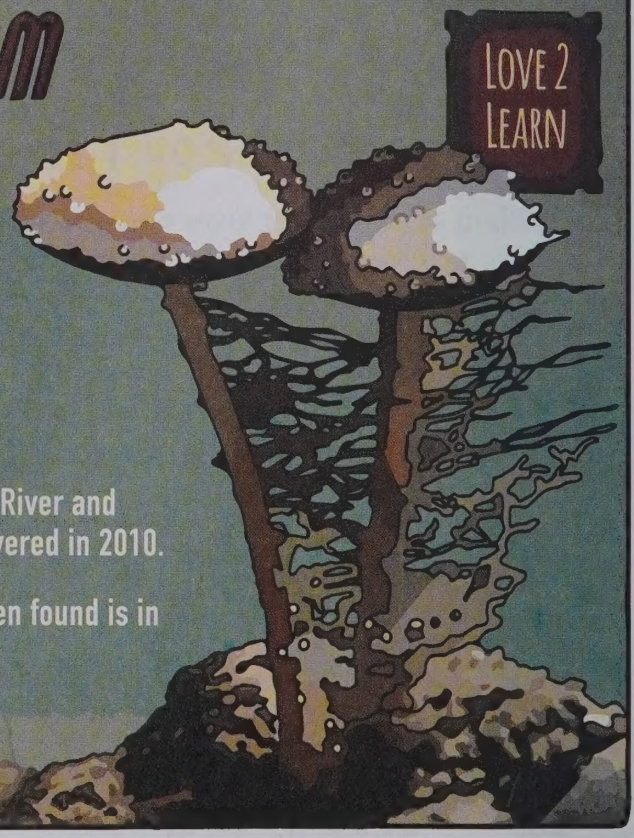


Aquatic Mushroom

An Odd Aquatic Species

LOVE 2 LEARN

- Besides fish, what other species with gills lives in the Rogue River? Surprisingly, the answer is mushrooms!
- *Psathyrella aquatica* is the only true gilled mushroom species known to grow under water.
- This mushroom species was discovered in the Rogue River and was named one of the most significant species discovered in 2010.
- The only location this mushroom species has ever been found is in the Rogue River.
- This mushroom is possibly a food source for aquatic insects.



Horsetail History

Find the horsetail symbol on the map on page 3. A plant called horsetail grows abundantly in this area. Horsetail grows very well in riparian habitats and has hollow and jointed stems. This is one of Earth's oldest plants, dating back hundreds of millions of years ago. Whereas other species have died, horsetail has endured through many extinction events. Today, it usually grows no more than 5 feet tall. However, its ancient relatives grew nearly 100 feet tall, as thick as forests. One special aspect about horsetail is it is very high in the mineral silica, which it absorbs from the soil. Silica gives the plant its rough texture. Because of the silicia in the plant, people have used horsetail throughout time to scrub pots and pans, polish metal objects, and sand wooden objects. Still today, campers sometimes use horsetail to clean frying pans.

Directions: Throughout this activity book, you have learned so much about McGregor Park. In the space below, draw a detailed picture of a habitat that includes some of the animals that call McGregor Park home. Remember to include water, trees, and plants.

Be Kind to Bees

When most people think of bees, they think of honey bees. Did you know there are thousands of bee species throughout the world? In addition to honey bees, there are bumble bees, mason bees, mining bees, sweat bees, and many other types in Oregon. Bee species range in size and color. Honey bees live in colonies in hives. In contrast, most other bee types nest in the ground or in plants. You will often see bees on flowers. This is because they eat pollen and nectar. Bees are very important because they pollinate flowers, which allows plants to grow fruits and vegetables.

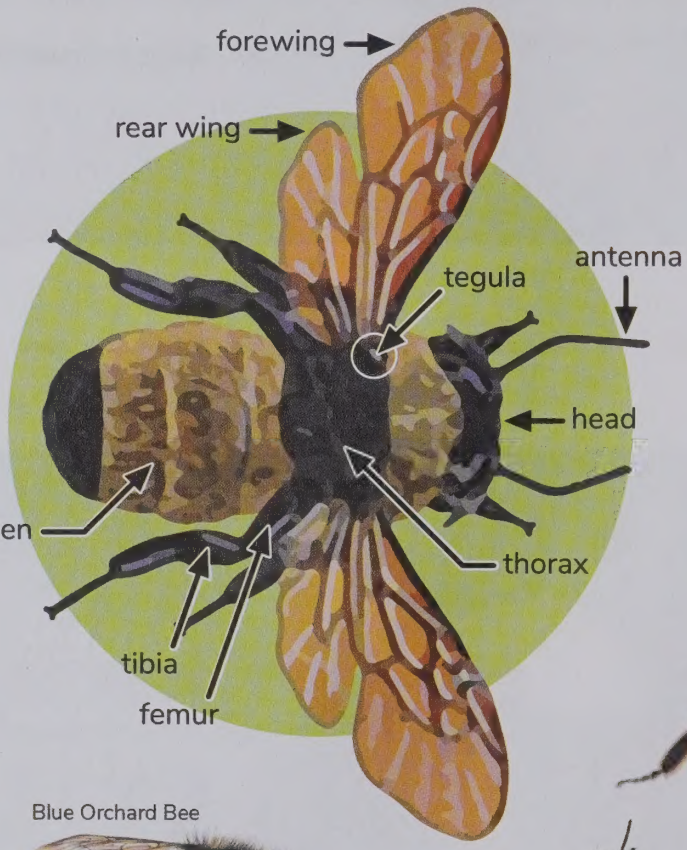
Leaf-Cutter Bee

Red Nomad Bee

BEE ANATOMY

Even though bees are different sizes and colors, they all have the same anatomy. Study the bee anatomy, and then learn how to draw a bumble bee on the next page.

Small Carpenter Bee



Black-Tailed Bumble Bee

Mining Bee

Metallic Sweat Bee

Blue Orchard Bee

Mason Bee

Long-Horned Bee

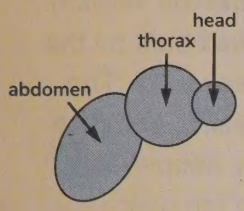
Honey Bee

Large Sweat Bee

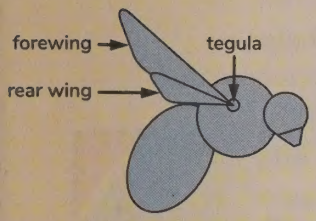
Bees Native to Oregon

Learn to Draw a Bumble Bee

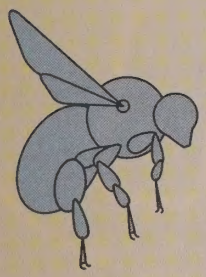
All bee photos courtesy of
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Insect Pest Prevention and Management
www.Oregon.gov/ODA



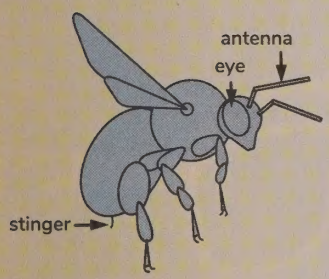
First, draw two circles and an oval for body parts.



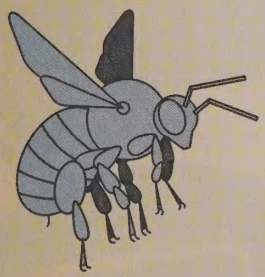
For the two right wings, draw a small circle in the middle of the thorax. Draw two long triangles connected to the small circle and round the corners on the ends. On the front of the head, draw a triangle with the tip "cut off."



To draw a right leg, draw three tear drops that connect together. Draw a long triangle on the bottom tear drop and two curved lines at the bottom of the triangle. All three legs connect to the lower half of the thorax. The middle tear drop on the back leg should be bigger.



For each antenna, draw two long rectangles that connect on the short sides. Draw a large oval for the eye and a stinger at the bottom of the abdomen.



Draw the two left wings. Then, draw the left legs, making sure they appear behind the body and the right legs.

Now the fun part! Draw the details and add color.

Safety and Fun on a Water Day

Find the life jacket symbol on the map on page 3. This road leads to Lost Creek Lake and the William L. Jess Dam. The Rogue River flows into Lost Creek Lake. The William L. Jess Dam was built by the Army Corps of Engineers and is 327 feet tall and holds back the water from Lost Creek Lake. The main purposes of the dam are to help reduce floods, supply water, improve water quality, enhance fish and wildlife habitat, provide recreation opportunities, and generate power. Many people visit Lost Creek Lake to go fishing, boating, camping, hiking, and picnicking. While having fun near water, always be aware of your surroundings and stay alert.

Directions: Read the water safety tips. Then, take the water safety quiz. This quiz will help you learn about ways to stay safe and to ensure you have a fun day on the water.

WATER SAFETY TIPS

- Learn to swim.
- Swim in designated areas.
- Wear a life jacket.
- Never swim alone.
- Never push or jump on others.
- Never pretend to be drowning.
- Do not use toys as lifesavers.
- Use sunscreen.

WATER SAFETY QUIZ

1. Never swim or boat alone. Always swim with a _____.
   a. frog
   b. buddy
   c. inner tube
   d. fish

2. Never _____ into a lake or river.
   a. walk
   b. look
   c. dive
   d. throw rocks

3. The most important item to have and wear is your _____.
   a. hat
   b. inner tube
   c. life jacket
   d. gloves

4. You can reach someone in trouble in the water with a _____.
   a. popsicle, snowball, or icecream cone
   b. wet noodle, soda can, or kitchen sink.
   c. pole, branch, or paddle
   d. anchor, chain, or boulder

5. If you can't swim, it's wise to _____.
   a. take swimming lessons
   b. just wade
   c. use a rubber raft to keep you afloat

6. When floating in an inner tube, you should wear a _____.
   a. hat
   b. shirt
   c. life jacket
   d. watch

7. Swimming in open water, such as a lake or river, is more tiring and harder than swimming in a pool.
   a. true
   b. false

8. What can be dangerous in a body of water?
   a. water current
   b. water temperature
   c. other boats
   d. all of the above

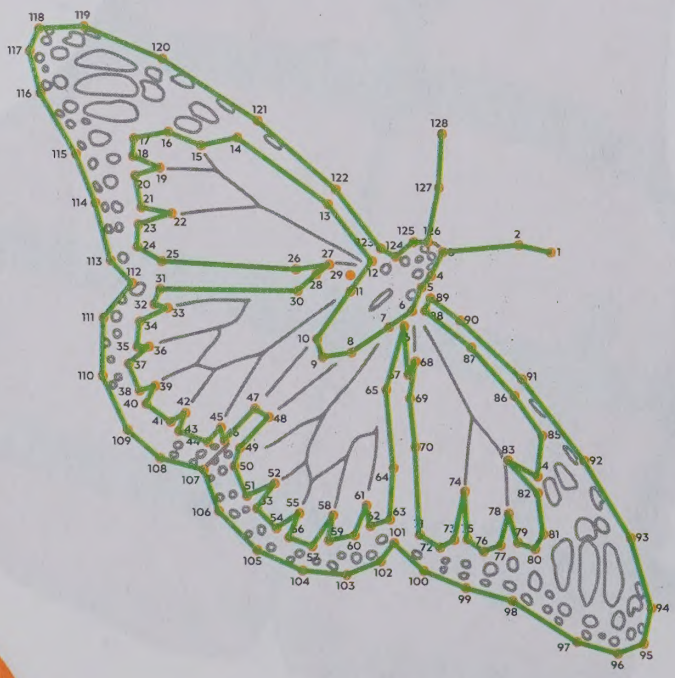
9. When going on a boating trip, tell someone you know where you are going and when you plan to be back. And while you're being safe, don't forget to _____.
   a. take a nap
   b. have fun
   c. be bored
   d. do jumping jacks

Answer Key

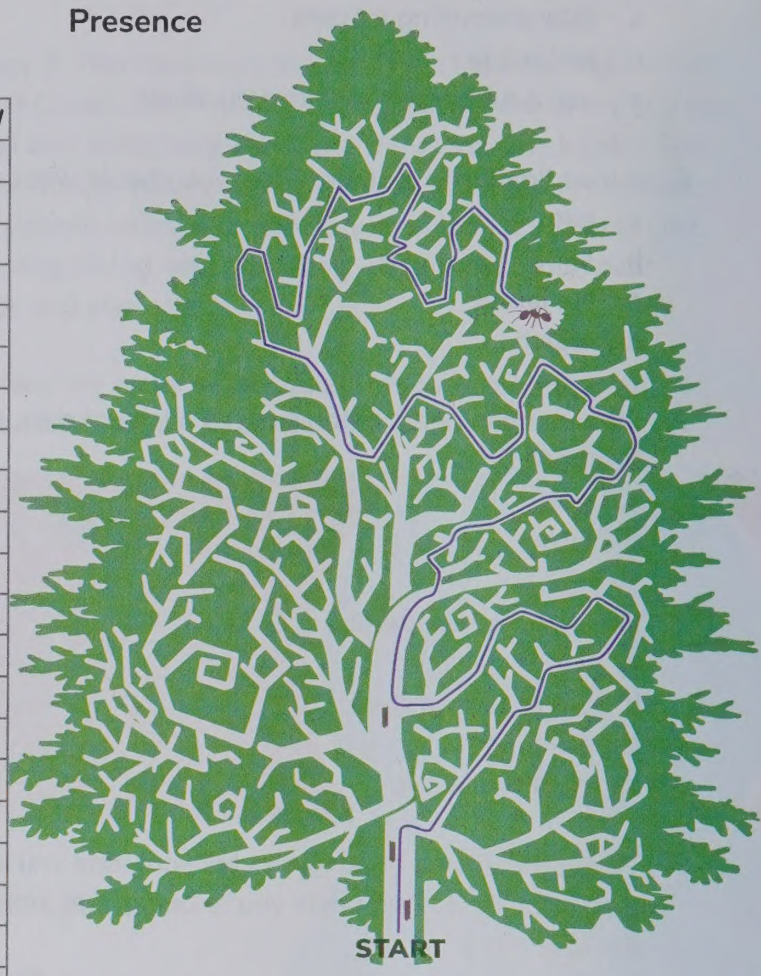
Riparian Wonderland

K	M	Y	S	R	P	P	R	Y	E	Y	R	R	O	W
K	T	L		E		A		R	L	L	E	O	S	B
L	B	F	G	D	L	F	V	F	K	F	S	U	P	L
M	M	E	N	N	E	C	E	N	C	Y	N	G	R	Q
F	K	N	A	A	A	E	R	O	U	A	A	H	E	K
C	L	O	L	M	T	D	O	M	S	M	G	S	Y	E
Y	A	T	C	A	E	A	T	L	Y	K	R	K	H	V
Z	A	S	R	L	D	R	T	A	E	S	E		G	N
D	J	T	A	A	W	W	E	S	N	C	M	N	Q	P
R	O	N	Y	S	O	A	R	N	O	U	D	N	S	Y
	Z	A	F	T	O	X	Y	I	H	L	E	E	M	K
B	W			N	D	W	M	O	V	P	D	D	X	U
G	O	G	S	A	P	I	D	E	N		O	N	B	S
N	T	N	H	I	E	N	M	T	F	N	O	E	C	Y
	R	O	S	G	C	G	L	F	Q	T	H	W	E	Q
M	E	O	R	C	K	R	E	V	A	E	B	T	A	G
M	E	C	C	I	E	Y	L	F	S	I	D	D	A	C
U	F	C	O	F	R	S	W	O	R	D	F	E	R	N
H	R	A	B	I	G	L	E	A	F	M	A	P	L	E
S	O	R	V	C	G	R	E	E	N	H	E	R	O	N
A	G	E	K	A	N	S	R	E	T	R	A	G	Z	N
N	K	B	D	P	E	S	O	R	D	L	I	W	X	C
N	A	M	E	R	I	C	A	N	D	I	P	P	E	R
A	T	U	O	R	T	D	A	E	H	L	E	E	T	S
R	E	E	D	D	E	L	I	A	T	K	C	A	L	B

The King of Butterflies



Proof of the Pileated Woodpecker's Presence



Test Your Salmon and Steelhead Knowledge

ACROSS

1. chinook
3. migrate
4. Pacific
8. anadromous
10. fish
11. alevins

DOWN

2. nutrients
5. spring
6. smolting
7. upstream
9. gravel
10. fry
12. keystone

Aerial Fish Hunters

Speed = 300 ft/5 seconds = 60 ft/second

Yes

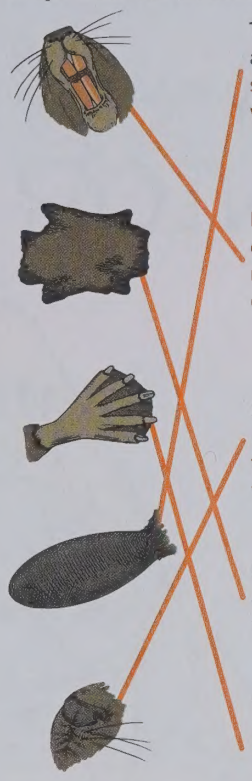
A Big, Blue, Beautiful Bird

1. ROOKERY
2. SPRING
3. SOUTH
4. FROG
5. BEAKS
6. WINGSPAN
7. NEST

A Really Old Reptile Native to Oregon

Western pond turtles are native to **OREGON**. They live in lakes, ponds, **STREAMS**, and rivers. They prefer **SLOW-MOVING** water with plenty of places to bask in the sunlight. When turtles do not have enough space on logs or rocks to bask, they will **STACK** on top of each other to **STAY WARM**. This location has floating and leaning **LOGS**, abundant **PLANTS**, and exposed **BANKS**. In addition to warming in the sun, this location is ideal for western pond turtles to build **NESTS** and look for food. Western pond turtles have many **PREDATORS**, including **COYOTES, RACCOONS**, and river otters. For **PROTECTION**, turtles pull their head and legs into their **SHELL**. A turtle can stay tucked inside its shell for a **LONG TIME**—until the animal that wants to eat it goes away. **BABY** western pond turtles are only as big as a **QUARTER**. Turtles can live up to **FIFTY** years. They are the world's oldest living reptiles, dating back 215 **MILLION** years. If you see these turtles on the rocks, do not be **SURPRISED** if they **DIVE** in the water when they see you. They are very **SHY**.

Impressive Skills of a Large Rodent



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Beavers produce an oil, which they spread over this part of their body. This helps keep water off their skin so they can stay warm.

These are webbed and help propel the animal through the water.

Safety and Fun on a Water Day

1. b. buddy
2. c. dive
3. c. life jacket
4. c. pole, branch, or paddle
5. a. take swimming lessons
6. c. life jacket
7. a. true
8. d. all of the above
9. b. have fun

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

JUNIOR RANGER

As a Bureau of Land Management Junior Ranger, I promise to:

- Do all I can to help preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources on our public lands.
- Be aware of how my actions can affect other living things and the evidence of our past.
- Keep learning about our important heritage.
- Share what I have learned with others.

Ranger Signature _____ Date _____

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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Coho Salmon
Rainbow Trout
Coastal Cutthroat Trout
Pacific Lamprey

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www.blm.gov/or

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
100 Cole M. Rivers Drive
Trail, OR 97541
(541) 878-2255
www.nwp.usace.army.mil/Locations/Rogue-River/Lost-Creek